

2021 JUL -6 AM 8:27



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## 2020 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Pickens

Public Water System Name

MS0260013

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

## CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

| INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)                                  | DATE ISSUED |
|--|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)              | 6/24/2021   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)  |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)                              |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   |             |
| DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)                                     | DATE ISSUED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail   |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____                         |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment   |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message                     |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) | 6/24/2021   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)                                  |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____                  |             |

## CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Shameatha Campbell  
Name

Town Clerk  
Title

6-28-2021  
Date

## SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**Fax:** (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Pickens  
PWS#: 0260013  
June 2021

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2021 JUN 21 AM 7:52

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Pickens have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please William Primer, Jr. at 662.468.2171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Town Hall @ 163 N. Second Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

| PWS # 260013                                 |               | TEST RESULTS   |                |  |                  |      |  |  |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--|--|
| Contaminant                                  | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL  | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>          |               |                |                |  |                  |      |  |  |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli | Y             | March          | Monitoring     | 0  | NA               | 0    | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste                    |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |               |                |                |  |                  |      |  |  |
| 10. Barium                                   | N             | 2020           | .0083          | No Range   | ppm              | 2    | 2  | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 13. Chromium                                 | N             | 2020           | 1.8            | No Range   | ppb              | 100  | 100  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                                       |
| 14. Copper                                   | N             | 2018/20        | 0              | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

|                |   |         |       |               |     |   |       |   |
|----------------|---|---------|-------|---------------|-----|---|-------|---|
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2020    | 1.33  | No Range      | ppm | 4 | 4     | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead       | N | 2018/20 | 1     | 0             | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| Sodium         | N | 2019*   | 83000 | 79000 - 83000 | ppb | 0 | 0     | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.   |

### Disinfection By-Products

|                                     |   |      |      |           |     |   |             |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|------|------|-----------|-----|---|-------------|--|
| 81. HAA5                            | N | 2020 | 16   | No Range  | ppb | 0 | 60          | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2020 | 38.2 | No Range  | ppb | 0 | 80          | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine                            | N | 2020 | 1.5  | .24 – 3.5 | ppm | 0 | MDRL =<br>4 | Water additive used to control microbes    |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

#### Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

#### Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During March 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 68%.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Pickens works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

### LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Hickory  
PWS# 0260013  
June 2021

We have agreed to publish the 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of drinking water in the Holmes County area. The report is published in the Holmes County Herald, a public newspaper published continuously since 1959. The report is published in the Holmes County Herald, a public newspaper published continuously since 1959. The report is published in the Holmes County Herald, a public newspaper published continuously since 1959.

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If you have any questions about this report or need a copy, please contact the Holmes County Health Department at 662-488-2122. We want to ensure all customers have access to this important information. The report is published in the Holmes County Herald, a public newspaper published continuously since 1959.

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Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as strict as the technology and science allow (the best available treatment technology).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are based on the best available science.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - The goal of a drinking water disinfectant level below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are based on the best available science.

PWS # 260013

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

Microbiological Contaminants

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

Disinfection By-Products

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

| Contaminant | Unit | Test Collected | Test Date | Range of Results or # of Samples | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Level of Contamination |
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|
|-------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|------------------------|

1. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - The TTHM is the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and chloroform. The TTHM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The TTHM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

2. Total Haloacetic Acids (THAA) - The THAA is the sum of the concentrations of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid. The THAA is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The THAA is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

3. Total Halomethanes (THM) - The THM is the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and chloroform. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

4. Total Halomethanes (THM) - The THM is the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and chloroform. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

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12. Total Halomethanes (THM) - The THM is the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and chloroform. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

13. Total Halomethanes (THM) - The THM is the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and chloroform. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

14. Total Halomethanes (THM) - The THM is the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and chloroform. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

15. Total Halomethanes (THM) - The THM is the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and chloroform. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. The THM is a disinfection byproduct that is formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water.

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Vol. 63, No. 25 the 24th  
day of JUNE, 2021

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

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Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this  
the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chancery Clerk  
by \_\_\_\_\_  
16 inches words \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) Amount \$ 126.00





# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

### LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Pickens  
PWS# 0260013  
June 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is Lake Mead, which is the largest water body in the world.

This annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall sustainability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the sustainability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water for the Town of Pickens has received a moderate susceptibility rating as contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or submitting your water story, please contact William Hynes, Jr., at 602-227-2171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water story. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Town Hall @ 183 N. Second Street.

We monitor water for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring was required in 2020, we have detected the most recent results. An order from the surface of land is underground. It dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, an element and leaches that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural fertilizers, and various industrial discharges, oil and gas production, mining or leaching, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems. Inorganic chemical contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of industrial production and mining activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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| PWS# 260013                                    |               | TEST RESULTS   |                |   |                  |      |        |  |  |  |  |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Contaminant                                    | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |  |  |  |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>            |               |                |                |   |                  |      |        |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria (including E. coli) | Y             | March          | Monitoring     | 0   | MA               | 0    | 0      | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples   | Naturally present in the environment. E. coli comes from human and animal fecal waste. |  |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                  |               |                |                |   |                  |      |        |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Barium                                     | N             | 2020           | 0000           | No Range  | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                              |  |  |  |
| 13. Chromium                                   | N             | 2020           | 1.8            | No Range  | ppb              | 100  | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |  |  |  |
| 14. Copper                                     | N             | 2018/20        | 0              | 0   | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                 |  |  |  |
| 16. Fluoride                                   | N             | 2020           | 1.33           | No Range  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from nuclear and aluminum factories |  |  |  |
| 17. Lead                                       | N             | 2018/20        | 1              | 0   | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits   |  |  |  |
| Sodium   | N             | 2015           | 8,000          | 70000 - 83000                                       | ppm              | 0    | 0      | Hard Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents   |  |  |  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>                |               |                |                |   |                  |      |        |  |  |  |  |
| 61. HAAS                                       | N             | 2020           | 16             | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |  |  |  |
| 62. THM5 (Total trihalomethanes)               | N             | 2020           | 38.2           | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |  |  |  |
| Chlorine                                       | N             | 2020           | 1.5            | 24 - 3.0  | ppm              | 0    | MCLG=4 | Water additive used to control microbes  |  |  |  |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.  
\*\* Exceeds level is maximum level as recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Microbiological Contaminants**  
(1) Total Coliform (TC): Coliforms are bacteria that are commonly found in the environment and are used as an indicator for other potentially harmful, waterborne microorganisms. Their presence may be a sign of contamination from fecal matter or other sources that may contain harmful bacteria.

**Disinfection By-Products**  
Chlorine, when added to water, reacts with organic matter to form disinfection by-products (DBPs). These DBPs are formed when chlorine reacts with organic matter in the water. Some DBPs are known to be carcinogenic. The MCLG for DBPs is 0.1 mg/L. The MCL for DBPs is 0.1 mg/L. The MCLG for DBPs is 0.1 mg/L. The MCL for DBPs is 0.1 mg/L.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During March 2020, we did not collect any monitoring for lead or copper. We are required to collect 2 samples and look for lead. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Distribution of Community Water Supplies," our system is required to report certain results pertaining to the condition of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of positive samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-376-7522 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or synthetic. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4781.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4781.

The Town of Pickens works around the clock to provide top water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community - our way of life and our children's future.

Vol. 63, No. 25 the 24<sup>th</sup>  
day of June, 2021

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

Manalife Edwards  
Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this  
the 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2021.  
Charles Lechitt Chancery Clerk  
by 16 inches words 126.00 time(s) Amount \$ 126.00